

HOUSE ON EXPENSE QUESTION

Matter of Printing Is Taken Up.

Work in earnest was inaugurated yesterday by the Legislature, though only two hours were given to the session of the House and Senate. The day came in between, but as much as was possible, owing to the fact that much of the most important of the session has reached the stage of printing and committee work.

The county bill was offered in the House and passed through its first reading by title, and sent to print. Its important part of the proceeding will be taken in charge by the House committee, under the arrangement between the two bodies. The expenses of each body will be kept separate this time, and it was determined at a joint committee meeting this morning that there should be only one translation made, and that the bill shall then be printed in sufficient numbers to supply the needs of both houses and the expense will be shared equally.

There were informal meetings between members of the committees during the half hour after adjournment of the House, and the rules committee, specially prepared for action later by asking that each member find from their of his party what is wanted, so that there may be a new set of rules named. Other committees got down to organization, and will proceed with work immediately.

An old friend appeared in the House when Jessie Makana, chairman of the House Rules party, was made assistant clerk and began work with Meheula. Yet introduced his bill to repeal the laws in regard to segregation and control of lepers, and the regulations for appropriations were offered freely. Both bodies took interest in their measures for paying expenses. The Senate passed its bill, and the House awarded its own, the former carrying \$5,000 and the latter \$40,000.

When business had begun, Speaker Buckley said that much delay had been caused at the last session because of the partially shown some printing houses, which resulted in an accumulation of bills, rendering it impossible that the bills could be gotten through dispatch. There was a great deal of work to be done at this session, and consequently he would instruct the clerk to call for bids for printing from all the printing houses, so that the printing committee would have a basis upon which to work, and which would establish a rate for printing. He hoped that the printing would be so distributed that there would be the least delay to the House. Despite the fact that this day was being celebrated as a holiday in honor of the Father of the country, he hoped that the House could spend the morning in hard work, and then adjourn.

Aylett gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill repealing the laws relating to segregation of lepers and treatment of leprosy.

Fernandes presented a resolution providing for appropriations for home-made roads in Hamakua, the main road, and for school houses. In support of the resolution Fernandes told of the roads needed, and the resolution was laid on the table to await the appropriation bills.

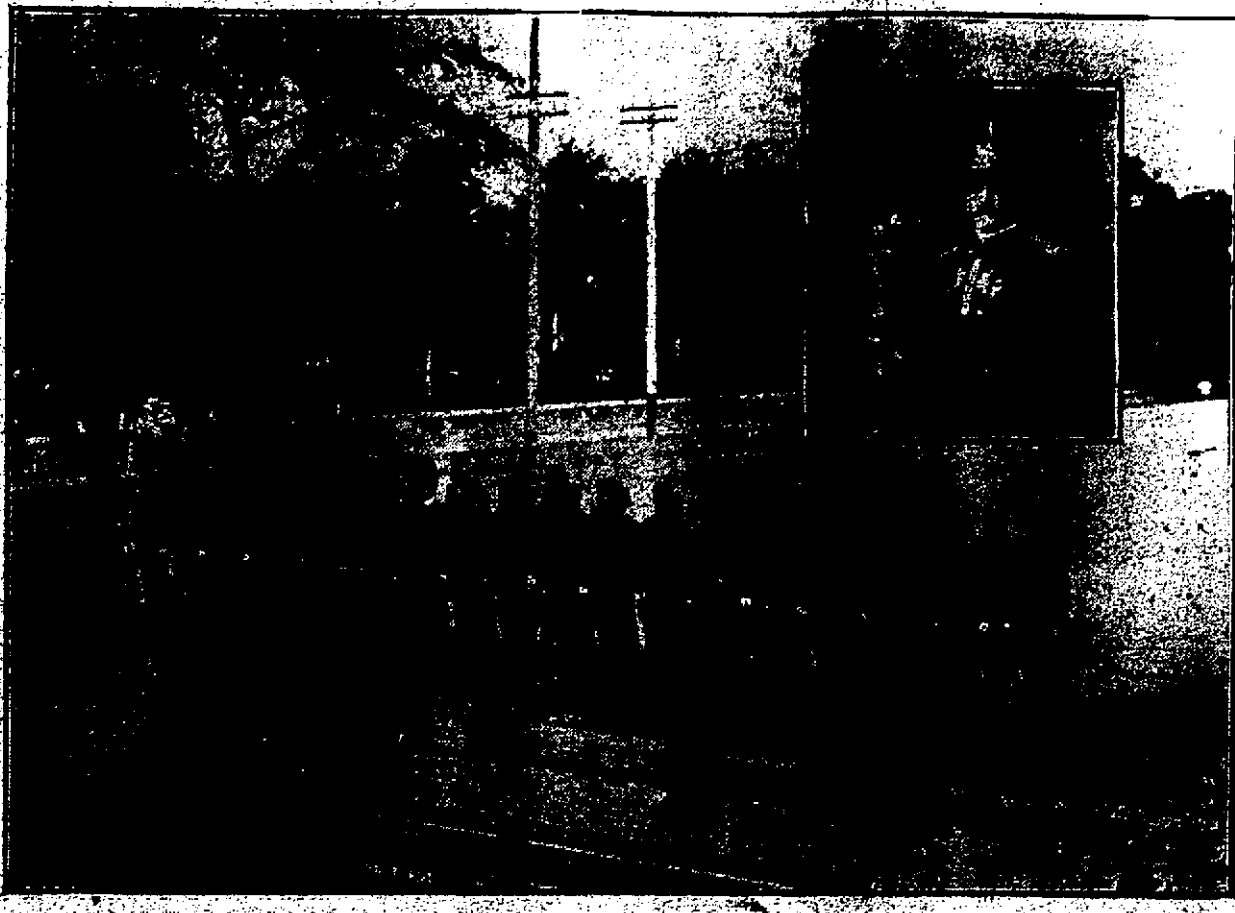
Kupileha presented a resolution providing for an appropriation of \$40,000 for macadamizing King street from the King Street bridge to Kapukaki, Ewa; for \$30,000 for the extension of Queen street to Kalihi; and for \$5,000 for macadamizing King street to Moanalua; and a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the usual hour of meeting shall be 10 a. m.

Kumalea presented a resolution providing for \$7,500 in support of the Kalahele Maternity Home. Paele's resolution called for \$3,000 for macadamizing Liliha street from Wyllie to the quarry. Kaili wanted \$21,700 for bridges at Hanalei, Kapa, and Fernand. He asked for \$13,000 for relocating and constructing the main road through Maunaloa plantation, \$12,000 for the road Lyman gulch, and \$12,000 for other roads in Hamakua. Hale introduced a resolution providing \$5,000 for widening and wharf, and also \$30,000 for locating and constructing a road from Muea to Kipahulu, island of Maui. Pali requested \$15,000 for the Lahaina wharf.

Kumalea gave notice of intention to introduce bills to permit any person to sue leprosy; to authorize the Board of Health to prohibit persons afflicted with leprosy and pulmonary tuberculosis from entering the Territory; for a pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and amend the carriage taxes. Andrade presented a resolution providing for appropriating \$2,000 for macadamizing Punchbowl and Miller streets. All of the appropriations were laid on the table.

(Continued on page 2.)

WELL DRILLED SOLDIER BOYS



CAPTAIN JOHNSON AND HIS WINNING COMPANY.

MILITIAMEN OF HONOLULU BEAT WORLD

Judgment Is Given by Officers of the Regulars.

THE wind, cold for Honolulu, swept the dust in eddying gusts down across that triangular piece of ground at the junction of King and Merchant streets that is known, paradoxically, by the name of Capitol Square, but not the wind nor the cold nor the dust could keep the citizens from gathering there to see the evolution of the crack companies of the Hawaiian National Guard in their competitive drill for the silver cup that yesterday's victory has become the property of F Company.

A grand stand, for the invited guests, had been built in the vacant lot at the corner of Merchant and King streets, but the people began gathering on the sidewalks that line the square long before any of the favored ones had taken the seats in the stand reserved for them, and by the time set for the drill to begin the sidewalks, on both sides as far as the Opera House, and as far as the gate of the Capitol grounds were black with the forms of men, women and children, with a fringe of the brown legs of barefooted small boys lining the curb right in front of the whole distance, and Merchant, King and Richards streets, all opening into the square, were packed for a long way along their length with carriages and horsemen and people on foot, blocking the passage of the Rapid Transit cars to Waikiki.

The police, on foot and mounted, with Sheriff Brown in full uniform at their head, were on hand early to keep the square clear for the movements of the troops, but it was a good-natured crowd, not inclined to infringe upon the reserved space, and the police were also so good-natured that they did not attempt to keep the small boys out of the high trees around about, and so it was a day of happiness for everybody.

The invited guests began to come early, too. Attorney-General Lorrin Andrews was almost the first in the grand stand, but the military men who had been selected as judges of the drill, Captain Earle D.A. Pearce, Lieut. H. W. Newton and Lieut. J. P. Robinson, of the Artillery Corps, were close at his heels, and after them came the members of the legislature and the Federal officials, and naval and military men and a whole host of the best known people of the city, filling the chairs in the stand fast. The Governor and Mrs. Dole occupied seats directly in the middle of the front row of seats, and with them was Senator Crabbe, President of the Senate, Territorial Secretary George R. Carter and Territorial Treasurer K. K. P. To the right of the Governor were Captain Whiting, Captain Rodman and Major McClellan, the last named gentleman escorting Mrs. Colonel Garlington, wife of the Inspector-General of the Department of California, Colonel Garlington himself being too ill to attend the drill. The left of the stand was given over to the members of the legislature, with their wives, and the attendance was large, all the statesmen taking a laudable interest in the Territory's uniformed defenders.

Scarcely had Governor Dole taken his seat, holding a little informal levee, when there came a burst of music and the rattling of drums from the direc-

tion of Richards street, and as the police cleared a way through the crowd, Berger's band, with the drum corps, was seen, coming down that thoroughfare, leading the entire First Regiment, with the exception of the Hilo and Wailuku companies, in martial array. The troops followed the band past the grand stand, arms all a-port as they went by, and under the example of Governor Dole every invited guest arose as they filed by, the gentlemen returning the salute of the soldiers by taking off their hats.

Although the show was exclusively military, and therefore apt to become tiresome, there was a diversity in the program offered, and despite a couple of hard showers of rain toward the close of the day, not a spectator gave up his place while the drill was in progress. The troops, marching past the grand stand, turned and went the length of the square, where the band fell out, still playing, and the soldiers wheeled and went into the Capitol grounds through the King Street entrance. Then a small platoon formation, which seemed their mixed company came back, by the same favorite order. No matter how they galed, and there was a formal guard mount under the direction of Colonel Jones to the music of the band and the drum corps. This was a taste of the entertainment for the day, and rather an appetizing one. The guards being placed, the forward paced all afternoon, soldier-like, along the front of the crowd lining either side of the square, ready to aid the police in keeping order had aid been needed, and this guard was relieved at intervals during the course of the afternoon in true military fashion. In fact, the relieving of the guard, when the time for relief came, was so very realistic that the mind was carried right to camp when it was going forward, and the whole thing might have been a bit out of regular army life instead of a holiday spectacle of citizen soldiers for the display of their proficiency. The boys of the guard squad "hiked" around the square like old veterans, and the boys who went off duty went with the elastic step only a soldier can assume who is himself set free from carrying a musket along a tiresome beat, and sees another soldier condemned to take his turn at it.

The display at the entrance of the soldiers upon the field had been complete, even to the battery of two mountain howitzers, commanded by Lieut. Gorman, and the ambulance corps of the first regiment. After guard mount, there was music, and the field was cleared. And then E Company, headed by Captain Nahora Hipa, and Lieutenants J. K. Mauiola and Thomas Kakalia, came down the field, and the drill was on. This, first of the companies entered for the competition, came on in close order, and made a most creditable appearance, but there was just a slight hitch in the cadence of their step. It was so slight, indeed, that no one but an expert would have seen it, and it seemed to be due more than anything else to the stature of one man in the rear rank. He was too short to swing with his mates. The company was met in the field by the military judges of the drill, Colonel Jones and his staff having retired after guard mount, and the company was put through its paces under the eyes of the severest critics militiamen can have, officers of the regular army. At that, it acquitted itself well. The average percentage made by the company will show that. The men were most soldier-like in appearance, their equipment was in good order, they were dressed correctly to a hair, and no fault could be found with them when they fired nor when they held their guns for the inspection of the judges. Every evolution was made as soldiers would have made it, and the men were most quickly obedient, and the officers thoroughly up in their work and in their judgment of distance—a difficult matter. The company seemed better in movements of evolution than in the manual at arms, where were some few, very few, ragged places—but E Company does take so shame for the showing it made. It was second in the drill, and only a company as near perfection as

any company of soldiers in the whole world is could have beaten them. That is the judgment of the military experts. Captain Nahora Hipa's men probably have no superiors, and few equals outside the Hawaiian National Guard. They could be taken anywhere, and would do the Territory credit. The crowd may or may not have grown tired of drilling soldiers while the first company was on the field. There was no sign of weariness. Nevertheless, by way of breaking the monotony, as the band struck up while E Company marched off the field, a squad of men from Company H, led by Captain Thompson, came marching down and was put through a bayonet exercise that thrilled the crowd so that a great cheer ran along its whole length, while the boys drilled. It was a clever place while the drill was in progress, a bit of work, most cleverly done by all hands.

Company G, Captain Gustave Rose and Lieutenants S. K. Kamatopili and Daniel Kekaulike, was the next to drill. The company came on the field in the King Street formation, which seemed their mixed company came back, by the same favorite order. No matter how they galed, and there was a formal guard mount under the direction of Colonel Jones to the music of the band and the drum corps. This was a taste of the entertainment for the day, and rather an appetizing one. The guards being placed, the forward paced all afternoon, soldier-like, along the front of the crowd lining either side of the square, ready to aid the police in keeping order had aid been needed, and this guard was relieved at intervals during the course of the afternoon in true military fashion. In fact, the relieving of the guard, when the time for relief came, was so very realistic that the mind was carried right to camp when it was going forward, and the whole thing might have been a bit out of regular army life instead of a holiday spectacle of citizen soldiers for the display of their proficiency. The boys of the guard squad "hiked" around the square like old veterans, and the boys who went off duty went with the elastic step only a soldier can assume who is himself set free from carrying a musket along a tiresome beat, and sees another soldier condemned to take his turn at it.

Following the drill of E Company, Lieutenant Gorman with his two-gun battery gave an artillery drill, with most deadly volleying of blank cartridges, that was so realistic that a hard shower of rain coming in the midst of it did not drive a single person in all the large crowd to shelter. A round of applause rewarded the artillerymen. The crowd was generous, in that regard, all the time, and every company and every officer has partisans.

It was growing somewhat late, and there were still spits of rain in the air when Captain Samuel Johnson with Lieutenants W. W. Carlyle and J. J. Donnelly, led the crack company of the National Guard on to the field. The captain looked a leader, and his men a troop of winners. They wheeled into the square from the Court building side, thus reversing the usual order, and came down as one man to the grand stand, breaking into platoons as they knee on, but getting back into line formation in time to come to a halt by one motion. It was like the movement of a perfect piece of fine mechanism. It did not seem possible, as a matter of fact, that this could be a company of men, men actuated each by the impulses that sway the minds of men. It seemed, rather, a many-headed animal with one intelligence dominating it—and that, in effect, it was. It would not be the perfectly drilled company that it is if the men were not an obedient to the master mind as the parts of a machine are obedient to the intelligence that directs it. No matter how complex the movement—and the drill of Company F was the most complex offered yesterday—the men moved through it, each in his own place, with

LADRONES CAPTURE CONSTABULARY BUT TURN THEM LOOSE

Arizona Wants to Annex Seven Counties of Southern California and Be a State.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MANILA, Feb. 23.—Three hundred Ladrones under Gen. San Miguel captured and released three detachments of constabulary. The Rizal constabulary killed eleven Ladrones in Luzon.

Naval officers aboard the United States Naval Transport Solace were shown the above dispatch yesterday and asked concerning the methods of the Ladrones with respect to prisoners. Some of the officers stated that they had heard of Ladrones making such disposition of their prisoners, although it was to some extent, unusual. The Ladrones prefer arms to captives.

As to Rizal, he is General Rizal, in command of a division of constabulary in Luzon. Rizal was formerly one of the most active Filipino generals operating against the Americans, but after falling into their hands he became their friend and was rewarded by an official position under the Taft administration. It is said he has performed his duties in a creditable and patriotic manner.

Arizona's New Scheme.

TUCSON, A. T., Feb. 23.—There is a strong agitation here for the formation of a new State embracing Arizona and seven counties of Southern California.

This plan is likely to get considerable favor in Southern California where a desire to cut loose from the northern part of the State has been prevalent for years. Southern California has special interests of its own which are often ignored by the North and by the representatives of that section in Congress. Its people are mainly Easterners who have no traditional attachment to California as a State. Los Angeles would naturally favor the Arizona move so as to become the capital of the new State and San Diego would regard it as an assurance of a long-wished for connection by rail with Phoenix and points East making her the seaport for a vast Territory. Local ambitions for Governorships and United States Senatorships would be aroused in both cities. In Arizona the desire to get a seacoast would solidify sentiment in favor of annexing the Southern California counties and getting Statehood at the same time.

Francis Sees the King.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Today King Edward held his first levee since his illness. President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition was presented and was promised a private audience within the next few days. Later President Francis will visit the President of the French Republic who, it is said, will visit the Exposition in a gunboat following the course of the early French navigators across the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi river to St. Louis.

A Railway Fatality.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—A passenger train running out of this city collided with a freight train today. Five mail clerks were killed and there are probably other fatalities. The wreckage is burning.

Germans Restore Gunboat.

PUERTO CABELLO, Feb. 23.—The Germans have restored the captured Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador and the German cruiser Vinetta, which has been holding it, has departed.

The Plague at Mazatlan.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 23.—There was one death today of the bubonic plague. Two hundred cases have been isolated. Energetic measures against the further spread of the pestilence have been taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court retired today.

never a break nor a false motion the whole time. One movement, especially, called round after round of applause. That was when, toward the end, after the men had come down the square at the charge, yelling as they came, they wheeled suddenly into platoons and stood, back to back, in the ideal formation to receive cavalry. Literally, the spectators were carried off their feet by the maneuver. It was the best thing seen on the field during the day.

But if the men of F Company were perfect in their drill, they were perfect likewise in most of the other points that go to make soldiers. The brass of their knuckles and their cartridge belts shone in the sun like gold. They raised their rifles for inspection properly, and not a speck of dirt could the regular officers find about them. Every tonic set well, every man's outfit was adjusted properly and every man's hair was even cut to the same length, apparently. They were all a part of the same machine, and all the parts were as like as different men could be made by dress and accoutrement. The judges even failed to detect any flaw with the sights on his gun not at the proper distance mark when it came to the firing drill. And it will be proud.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATE

The first fiscal period has been one of large needs and small means. Much has been done

improvements outside of the Rights of way for a been acquired thro of the laws authori between the govern parties. Public Imp, been made by private

agreement with the government in the confidence that the Legislature, recognizing the pressing need thereof, would make due appropriation therefor. Important emergency work has been done under a similar understanding.

There is still much to be done in the way of public improvements for lack of which there is prejudice to the public interests which will increase as time goes on unless action is taken. Much of this work cannot be paid for from the current revenues.

Estimates for expenditures from a fund to be obtained by a public loan will be submitted to you with recommendations for appropriate legislation on the subject.

The following is the cash statement of the first year of the present fiscal period—July 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1902—current account:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand July 1, 1901.	\$ 75,394.00
Tax Bureau	1,658,107.99
Treasury Collections	229,856.24
Public Instruction	6,210.19
Harbor Master, Honolulu	91,550.71
Public Works Office	128,687.75
Other Realizations	758,680.92
	\$2,743,165.21

EXPENDITURES.	
Expenditures (total being warrants issued by Auditing Department,	\$2,208,108.25
Warrants outstanding July 1, 1901	173,495.45
Total	\$2,384,604.27
Less warrants outstanding June 30, 1902	297,427.67
Balance being amounts of warrants paid by Treasury	\$2,087,176.40

Cash disbursements by Treasury other than by warrants	174,860.08
Cash disbursements	\$2,262,036.48
Cash on hand June 30, 1902.	\$ 287,131.50

LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand July 1, 1901	\$150.17
Outstanding warrants paid	63.22
Cash on hand June 30, 1902	\$ 86.95
From this statement the following appears:	
Actual current revenues for the year ending June 30, 1902	\$2,473,172.81
Actual current expenses including outstanding warrants of the same year	2,382,968.80
The following statement is made from the Treasurer's report for the last six months of 1902:	
Revenues	\$2,255,298.56
Cash on hand July 1, 1902	287,131.50
Interest on bonds returned by United States government	140,000.00
Hawaiian Treasury Note	105,000.00
Loan Fund balance transferred to current account	\$6.95
Actual current revenues	\$1,723,080.31

For the first six months of the present year the probable actual current revenue as estimated by the Auditor will be \$606,430, and for the last six months of 1903, \$1,723,430, making a total estimated current revenue for the present year of \$2,330,860.

From these various statements it is safe to estimate our actual current revenue for the coming biennial period upon the basis of our present revenue laws, at not over \$5,000,000.

Although from this showing the expenditures for the first year of the present biennial period have been within the actual current revenues, the revenues for the period will be insufficient for fully carrying out the appropriations for current expenses amounting in the aggregate to \$5,732,463.69. Estimating the actual current revenues for the last six months of the present biennial period at \$66,430, the revenues for the entire present biennial period will be \$4,802,632.12, which is \$929,730.57 less than the aggregate appropriations for current expenses.

The past year has not been a very prosperous one for the producers of the main staple of the Territory. Our general prosperity is so intimately connected with that of the sugar plantations that every opportunity of success not inconsistent with other and more paramount interests of the body politic, should be afforded them.

The recent depression, however, in sugar production, should forcibly remind us of the vital importance to the Territory of the development of productive enterprises in other lines. It is not to be doubted that the phenomenal profit of sugar production in these islands in the past, has had a powerfully repressive influence upon all other productive enterprises. The lessening of such profit will therefore have its compensation in the inevitable tendency toward a revival of such other enterprises; and the government should stimulate such tendency whenever it may legitimately do so.

The ways and means in which this may be done. By promoting agricultural education and the work of experiment stations; by promoting the settlement of the public lands by men who will make their permanent homes on their farms; and by making it possible for such farmers to get their products to good markets; and by giving every reasonable assistance to new operations that are still in the experimental stage, which may be done in one way, by exempting them from taxes for a definite period.

The production for instance, of fibre in the Territory has reached a prom-

ising and, it is to be hoped, a successful stage. It is important to the

exploitation of the Territory for the attractions. I would call your attention to the experience of the older Territories, where it has been found advisable to maintain a bureau for the information of tourists and settlers, and I would suggest that provision be made for such a bureau or that assistance be given to the citizens in their conduct of such an undertaking.

The great World's Fair which is to be held at St. Louis next year will give an opportunity for disseminating information about the Territory which cannot be well surpassed. If the Territory takes up this matter, it is worth while to do it thoroughly. I would recommend a liberal appropriation for this object.

One of the most important duties of the Legislature in the present occasion will be for the consideration of legislation for the creation of counties, and provision for their government. The adjustment of the relation of such subordinate governments to the government of the Territory in the matter of the collection and division of taxes, the powers of the respective governments and their officials, the police, public works, public instruction and the public health, require earnest study into present conditions and the probable effect upon them of contemplated changes.

Certain ideals of government requiring a multiplicity of officials and considerable elaboration of detail might become a burden upon the small populations which must compose the majority of our future counties; on the other hand, an extreme of simplicity of county organization would probably result in governments entirely inadequate for the work which of necessity they ought to perform.

The question of the apportionment of county boundaries on the Island of Hawaii, is a perplexing one. In the discussions of this subject there appear to be three alternative propositions; to form the districts of Kohala, Kona and Kau, into one county, and the districts of Hamakua, Hilo and Puna into another; to form the districts of Kohala, Hamakua and Kona into one county and the districts of Hilo, Puna and Kau into another and to have the whole Island of Hawaii form but one county.

The first proposition would create two counties out of all proportion to each other in the matter of wealth, with the weaker county carrying a vastly heavier burden in the matter of the maintenance of roads in view of its smaller revenues. The second proposition improves the situation slightly as regards revenues and very much geographically. Setting apart the whole Island of Hawaii as one county has much to recommend it in the direction of economy.

There is still another suggestion on this subject, which may be worthy of consideration: the combining of Kohala, Hamakua, Kona and Kau as one county, and Hilo and Puna as another. This arrangement would form two counties of nearly equal tax revenues and fairly convenient geographically. It is most important that legislation on this subject should be disposed of early in the session, in order that there shall be time to consider the changes in appropriations and other legislation which such a measure, if enacted, would require.

In June, 1902, the Government gave public notice of its reservation for forest purposes of a tract of 74,000 acres lying between Maunakea and Hualala on the Island of Hawaii and northwesterly to the ocean. This reservation is of old and recent lava formations and is partly covered with a thin growth of forest which is infested with large numbers of wild sheep. These are rapidly destroying the undergrowth and threaten the existence of the larger trees. A few wild cattle are also in the tract. Both sheep and cattle will be destroyed or removed elsewhere.

At the last meeting of the Sugar Planters' Association a committee was appointed by that body to confer with the Government on the subject of forestry. As a result of such conferences measures were mutually adopted to establish lines of forest on all the larger islands of the Territory. Agents have been appointed by the Government for this purpose and the work has been begun. A very earnest feeling among sugar planters and other island landholders upon this subject is evident. The Executive desires that the Government shall act with these men promptly and effectually, and to that end I recommend the enactment of legislation that shall promote measures for the protection and extension of our forests more fully than is possible under our present laws, and the appropriation of public moneys to assist in carrying out such policy.

In July, August and September of 1901, extensive and destructive forest fires occurred in the district of Hamakua, on the Island of Hawaii. A long drought had exposed that locality to such calamity. The area burned over consisting of public and private lands is estimated at about 30,000 acres. The Government had no funds with which to check these fires but effected an arrangement with the neighboring planters by which a number of their laborers were available for this purpose. With this force and with the assistance of the early fall rains the fires were, after a long struggle gradually extinguished. Appropriations should be made for the prompt payment of the expenses incurred, with interest.

There is a prospect that the Forestry Bureau of the United States will furnish the Territory with an expert forester who will organize a forestry bureau here. Reasonable appropriations



Illustration of a Native Hawaiian figure.

GOVERNOR DOLE.

for the pay and expenses of such an officer should be made. It is important for forest protection from insects that the destruction of certain forest birds should be prevented; to this end I would recommend the enactment of a law for the protection of all forest birds and all birds not game birds.

The Commissioner of Public Lands has been somewhat crippled in the work of his office, especially in the proceedings for land settlement, through insufficient appropriations. The moderate increase placed in the estimates, will, if adopted, materially strengthen this important department.

In view of the importance to the Territory of having American farmers settle on our public lands, I recommend that an additional item be placed to the credit of this department in the appropriation bill, for disseminating information on the mainland in regard to lands that may, from time to time, be opened for settlement.

The Special Agent in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station, has suggested that the Territorial Government assist the station according to the following schedule:

Permanent fire proof library and laboratory building	\$ 3,000
Equipment of chemical laboratory	1,500
Dairy herd, feeding cattle, stables, etc.	2,000
Salary of one chemist	2,000
Salary of one horticulturist	1,500
Residence for chemist	1,500
Labor and supplies	3,500
Total	\$12,000

I have placed the items of equipment of chemical laboratory, and chemist's salary in the estimates for current expenses, and shall recommend the items for library, office and laboratory building and residence for chemist in the loan estimates. In view of the limited income of the Territory I have not recommended the other items, yet I feel that the assistance asked for in the third item, i. e., dairy herd, etc., \$2,000 would, if granted, result in such benefit to the dairy interests of the Territory, that I recommend the same to your consideration.

The project of establishing an agricultural college in the Territory has interested many citizens since the inauguration of the Territory. It is understood that the Federal Government provides a substantial subsidy for such colleges in the Territories, which, however, cannot be used except for construction and relieves it substantially, at any rate for the period of outlay for necessary buildings and possibly land for the inception of the enterprise, from further expenditure.

I believe it is important for the Territory to have as immediately as possible the opportunities of education and the stimulus to a varied agricultural development which such an institution would confer. I propose to refer again to this subject in connection with the loan estimates.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Works calls for extensive appropriations for many much needed public improvements, but much larger in the aggregate than can be met under our present limited resources. A large proportion of my recommendations in this department will be given in the loan estimates.

The work of selecting the objects of expenditure which are most essential, and discarding those which can be put off with the least injury to the public welfare, requires careful investigation and a deep patriotic sentiment which will not sacrifice the interests of the whole public to those of a part of it. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction calls for a large increase of appropriations for teachers' salaries and building school houses. The population of school children in

the Territory is increasing more rapidly than the Government has been able to build school houses. New school houses require an increase in the teaching force. I believe the recommendations referred to are conservative as they should be and should be adopted. The estimates for new school buildings will be reported to you in the loan estimates.

I submit for your consideration the question of introducing kindergarten instruction into our school system. There is no doubt that with children whose race language is other than English and those whose surroundings are not civilizing, a kindergarten course is a very valuable preparation for the lower grades of our system. The Territory, however, at the present time is unable to take up such an undertaking upon a general scale for financial reasons.

I would recommend that provision be made for establishing a kindergarten in connection with the Normal school, thus giving normal pupils an opportunity of acquiring the principles of kindergarten instruction. In this way a teaching force will be acquired which may in the future, make the introduction of such instruction into the public schools, a practical scheme.

I would call your attention to the sad case of a number of children who are ineligible for admission into the public schools on account of their inability to pass the required medical examinations. Some provision should be made for the education of these children. As their number is small in any one locality, it may be impracticable to provide instruction for them at their homes. There does not seem to be any insurmountable objection to legislation that would gather them at some place or places according to their numbers, and provide them with instruction and careful medical attendance as well as food, clothing and lodging. Such a plan would be in their own and public interests.

I have recommended in the estimates an increase of appropriation for the Queen's Hospital. This institution now maintains a free ward for the poor of all nationalities, besides furnishing free treatment of government patients. Public patronage is constantly increasing.

I feel justified in expressing my conviction that the disease of leprosy is on the decline in the Territory from the following showing derived from the reports of the Board of Health.

The settlement on Molokai was established in 1886 during which year 141 patients were admitted. The policy of segregation was loosely carried out for a number of years after the establishment of the settlement. During the first seven years the patients admitted averaged 114 per annum, and the largest number admitted in any one year was 183. In 1873 a stricter enforcement of the law was carried out, and 487 patients were sent to the settlement. Thereafter until 1887 the law of segregation was only partially enforced and the number of admissions during those years averaged 141 per annum, and the largest number admitted in any one year was 301.

Since 1887 the law has been vigilantly carried out. The number of admissions in 1888 was 579; in 1889, 308; and in 1890, 202; and from that year to the present time the admissions have decreased in number, though not regularly from year to year; but taking the twelve years beginning with 1890 and ending with 1901, in sections of three years each we find the number of admissions to be as follows:

1890 to 1892, inclusive	454
1893 to 1895, inclusive	445
1896 to 1898, inclusive	350
1899 to 1901, inclusive	324

From these figures it would appear that with strict segregation the disease

has steadily diminished, while, without strict segregation it shows a tendency to spread.

The following table gives the average number of patients at the settlement for three periods of ten years each, with the average death rate for the same periods:

Av. No. Patients.	Av. No. Deaths.	Rate.
1871 to 1880 inclusive	648	30.9
1881 to 1890 inclusive	833.5	14.1
1891 to 1900 inclusive	1,096	12.3

These figures show a marked decrease of the death rate for the last decade, which is undoubtedly largely due to a general improvement of conditions at the settlement pertaining to the comforts of life and care of the sick.

The large average of patients from 1891 to 1900 is due to the more vigorous execution of the law of segregation since 1887 and to the diminishing death rate.

The number of patients at the settlement at the end of 1901 was 442, and on the 30th of June, 1902, 915.

The British Government is still pressing for payment of the claims of several of its citizens based upon their treatment by the Republic of Hawaii under martial law in 1895. Correspondence in this matter is with the Secretary of State, who has expressed a desire that the Government of the Territory should create a commission to finally determine these questions.

These claims were first presented by the British Government against the Republic of Hawaii, which, recognizing the justice of one of these claims—that of a person who had been subjected to improper treatment as a witness—paid it but refused all of the rest. Negotiations for their reference to arbitration were broken off by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Repealing part 4, Chapter 95, relating to forest roads;

Revising the military law to bring it more in touch with Federal military legislation;

Creating a statistical bureau under the Secretary of the Territory;

Provision for the protection of Hawaiian food fish;

To authorize the Governor to execute a land patent to J. Mokuaikali, for two homestead lots, the law providing for but one except as to wet land.

I would call your attention to the provision for the re-apportionment of the membership of the Legislature, contained in Section 45 of the organic act which is as follows:

"The Legislature at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be apportioned, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives among the senatorial and representative districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory."

The results of the census of the year 1900, so far as they are published are in the Governor's office and will be available for the use of the Committee of the Senate and House.

Estimates for appropriations for emergency demands and unpaid bills as well as for loan appropriations will be submitted shortly.

During the past year Mr. W. W. Wright, then treasurer, committed a serious delinquency of a part of the Chinese fund and escaped from the Territory to the mainland. A corresponding amount has been placed in the estimates for return to the Chinese fund.

Subsequent to this Mr. H. C. Austin was suspended from the office of Auditor for conduct inconsistent with the position, and Mr. J. H. Boyd was suspended from the office of the Superintendent of Public Works for irregularities in his accounts. Before this occurred and during Mr. Boyd's absence from the Territory, serious delinquencies of public moneys in the Public Works office were discovered, and Mr. E. H. Wright the chief clerk was put under arrest. After Mr. Boyd's suspension he also was placed under arrest, and both cases are now pending before the First Circuit Court.

Both Mr. Austin and Mr. Boyd refusing to accept my action in suspending them and having applied to the courts to be reinstated in their respective offices, I deemed it for the public interests to call the Senate together to act upon my further recommendations for their removal from office. As extended report of this special session of the Senate and their action in approving of the recommendations of the executive in these cases has been published and will be laid before you.

Mr. J. H. Fisher was thereupon appointed to the office of Auditor, Mr. Henry E. Cooper to that of Superintendent of Public Works and Mr. A. N. Kepolaka to that of Treasurer.

Information on any subject not here given and within the executive province will if desired be supplied, commend the reports of the Department to your consideration.

In conclusion I wish you speed and success in your responsible duties and that the results may be for the happiness and prosperity of the people of the Territory.

RECAPITULATION

Salaries and Payrolls—	
Permanent settlements	\$ 3,429.00
Office of Secretary of Territory	8,400.00
Judiciary Department	133,948.00
Department of the Attorney General	519,029.00
Treasury Department	204,520.00
Department Public Works	504,478.00
Department of Public Instruction	715,000.00
Department Public Lands	33,220.00
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry	40,536.00
Survey Department	23,000.00
Board of Health	242,000.00
Military	20,858.00
Band	33,820.00
Auditing Department	30,000.00
Total	\$2,516,951.00

Current Expenses—	
Office of Secretary of Territory	29,400.00
Judiciary Department	76,300.00
Department of the Attorney General	175,000.00
Treasury Department	241,185.00
Department Public Works	1,634,541.78
Department of Public Instruction	110,110.00
Department of Public Lands	15,500.00
Commission of Agriculture and Forestry	42,050.00
Survey Department	51,900.00
Board of Health	644,624.18
Military	7,000.00
Band	10,400.00
Public Charities	2,500.00
Auditing Department	6,000.00
Total	\$3,046,519.00

Salaries and Payrolls, total	2,516,951.00
Current Expenses, total	3,046,519.27
Grand Total	\$5,563,470.27

Kaui Sugar Report.

Purser Friel of the steamer W. G. Hall reports the following sugar on Kaui: K. S. M., 3,800 bags; V. K., 400 bags; M. L., 11,800 bags; G. and R., 4,000 bags; M. B., 13,750 bags; K. P., 4,445 bags; L. P., 6,900 bags; G. F., 4,100 bags; H. M., 2,700 bags; M. S., 13,000 bags; K. S. Co., 2,000 bags.

IF YOUR CHILDREN are subject to croup, watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, the attack can be averted. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and grocers. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

REPUBLICANS TO HAVE SHARE

Speaker Beckley Ready for Action.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

As the Republican party has twenty members and the House party only one, I believe that their representation on the committees should be in that ratio. Speaker Fred W. Beckley thus stated his policy as to the make-up of the standing committees of the House yesterday, and further said that the Republicans had agreed to the delay in making known appointments was in the placing of the House floor.

He continued:

"I will determine these matters this morning, and be ready to announce the committees of the House tomorrow. The House is now ready to get down to work. The taking arbitrary advantage of my position to force a disproportionate number of House Rulers on the committees has never been my intention, and I shall use my office only for the purpose of expediting the work of the Legislature, and not for making personal capital. I believe there is a lot to be done, and hope the session will be a hardworking one. There is reason why the party in the majority in this body should not bear the brunt of the work, and I will give the public an opportunity to do it."

The majority of the House, through committee, met the speaker at the noon recess and later, after the day's work had closed, and gave to him the list of committee selections. The list contained the names of members who wished to secure allotment to certain lines of work, and he assured them of his desire to cooperate with the majority in expediting the business of the session. While nothing is given out to the selections of the Republican House, it is the intention of the members to get down to work immediately, and to rush the preliminary work.

Some surprise was shown last evening when the members of the Upper House were informed that the county was to be introduced into the session. It is the intention of the speaker, committee appointed to have the charge for the Senate to push right along. The committee began last evening, so that the transaction could be made in the very shortest possible time, and the printing be ready for the consideration of the House next week if possible. The House of the Senators is that there are few amendments to the measure, and these principally in minor details. One Senator said yesterday that thought the work of the Senate with a bill could be done in two weeks' working time, and that the House, having the printed bill ready for its consideration during those two weeks, could be able to finish it in about the same number of working days.

In the meantime, it is the intention of the House to rush work on measures which are deemed necessary, and which will have no effect upon the county. One of these is the Torrens measure, and it is likely that, as well, the Torrens measure will be introduced hurriedly to passage. Bills making available the emergency appropriations asked by the Governor will be introduced today, perhaps, and these will receive early consideration in both houses.

HOUSE DOES A LITTLE BUSINESS

The House of Representatives got down to business in a slight degree, the reading of the Governor's message and notice of several bills filling the sessions. There was not only a house but as well a full gallery in the hour came for assembling. Speaker Beckley said that before providing with business he would like to see that the various members of the House should meet with him at the noon recess that he might learn their references as to committees. The appointment of the committees was a matter which under the rules devolved on the chair and it was his desire to fill all the places in accordance with the wishes of each member that the House could proceed with dispatch of the important business before the session.

A motion of Kumalea a committee of three was appointed to notify the error that the House was organized and ready for business, the chairman already instructed the secretary convey the same information to the House. The committee as appointed, as follows: Messrs. Chillingworth, Kula, and Kou. During the absence of the committee the notification of the House that it was in working order and a bill resolution passed by the Senate the previous day were received. Kumalea moved the adoption of the bill that Hala moved that consideration be deferred until Saturday and action was taken. Speaker Beckley took up the regular order of business but nothing offered except the report of the special committee which announced that the Governor would immediately send a message in writing to the House. The message arrived at noon and under Kumalea's motion to suspend the rules the reading of the message was the immediate order. It occupied the time from 10:45 to noon.

Before the interpreter could start in the message Kumalea moved that the message be translated into Hawaiian and printed in two languages. He

said there were suggestions for appropriations which were to be included in the bill and recommendations which should be enacted into laws and for the information of members they should have the reports before them. The motion was carried and the House then took a recess until three o'clock so that the members might have ample opportunity to consult with the Speaker as to committee assignments.

When the House reassembled the first business was the reading of the message of the Governor embracing emergency appropriations. The message was read and by vote was referred to the same committee for treatment similar to the first message. Jonah Kumalea gave notice that he would introduce a bill to cover the expenses of the session. Kanoho wanted the bill read by title but it had not been introduced, that being done a moment later under suspension of rules and being read by title the bill passed its first reading. This bill provides for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the expenses of the session, to take effect immediately. Kumalea said further that he would introduce bills having for their object the sending to the mainland or abroad of worthy youths for the purpose of securing education and to prevent any board of health or health officer from condemning property without first ascertaining the losses thereby, and to establish a flag for Hawaii.

Vila announced that he would introduce a bill to provide a home for the indigent to be located at the Kailua detention camp known as the Waialeale camp.

Chillingworth then gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for counties and their government and for the control of the public institutions and works.

Kanoho served notice that he would introduce bills as follows: An act to provide the use of the English or Hawaiian language in the practice of the circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii; a bill to repeal sections 922, 925 and the second paragraph of section 924, part five, chapter 59 of the Penal Laws as compiled in 1897, relating to vaccination; a bill for an act to amend section 837 of the Civil Laws of 1897; a bill to abolish the poll tax; a bill for an act concerning attorneys.

Kupihua gave notice that he would introduce bills to define legal day's work either mechanical or industrial, to appropriate a fund for purchasing postage stamps for lepers at Molokai and the detention camp, to amend section 132, Chapter VI, of the Penal Laws, relating to larceny.

Kupihua presented two resolutions appropriating \$50,000 for the opening and widening of School street from Liliha street to Kamehameha IV road and \$15,000 for opening Pua lane from King street to the proposed extension of School street. As these resolutions made specific appropriations, on motion of Kumalea their consideration was postponed until the appropriation bill is reached.

Speaker Beckley then laid before the House the invitation of Gov. Dole through his secretary to the members of the Legislature and their wives to attend the drill of the regiment of militia in Capitol Square this afternoon. Kumalea moved that the invitation be accepted. Kanoho objected as he thought there would be other things to be done and that the members would not have time to attend the drill. Pua-las, Kanoho's brother in the Representative ranks, said that he thought it a duty to see the drill so that the members might know if it is worth while to maintain the militia in its present form. He said he had a military training and was convinced that the people would applaud the legislators if they would perform this duty. Greenwell moved to amend, accepting the invitation and announcing to the Governor that as many members as possible would be there, and Kumalea accepted the amendment.

Fernandez declared that he was opposed to this sort of thing saying that he had come here for work and not to look at drills. He declared he did not want this legislature to be the same as the previous one. But the House accepted the invitation nevertheless and then on motion of Kanoho adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE SENATE.

Sensors Baldwin, Nakapahu, Paris and Woods were not in their seats when the morning session of the Senate was convened. Woods and Baldwin came in during the reading of the minutes, and soon afterwards Senator Paris made his first appearance and was greeted by applause. He arrived from Hawaii during the morning.

Before proceeding with the reading of the minutes, President Crabbe administered the oath to the assistant secretary, N. W. Aluli, and he thereupon took his seat with Secretary Savidge.

At the request of Senator Kaohi the minutes were interpreted into Hawaiian.

Sensor Achi called attention to an apparent error in the minutes, namely that there was no mention of the allowance of \$3,000 as salaries for the members at the special session. He stated that he had not heard it read in the report of Senator Isenberg, but had seen it in the papers and he wished to register an objection, to the payment of salaries which he did not believe to be authorized by law. Upon his request Secretary Savidge again read the report of Senator Isenberg, which contained no mention of the \$3,000 as had been printed in the evening papers.

Sensor Brown stated that the \$3,000 for salaries was added in the report to be made by his committee, and he believed that such an appropriation was provided by law.

Sensor Achi replied that the Organic Act provided for the payment of salaries only during a special session of the legislature, and not for the Senate alone and if this item was in the report of the committee he would object to it.

President Crabbe suggested that a session of part of the legislature was provided for in the Organic Act and that this would permit of the appropriation of money for salaries.

Sensor Achi again objected and began to state his impression of the law, when the chair ruled that all the members were out of order, as only the minutes were up for approval and there could be no discussion of something

(Continued on page 2)

BLOODY BATTLE FOUGHT IN THE BALKANS

(A BROADCAST PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 20.—News has been received here of a desperate battle which has been fought between Turkish troops on their way to Macedonia and Macedonian revolutionists, aided by Albanians, in the European province of Albania. The casualties in the encounter were heavy. Ninety Turks were killed and the insurgent loss was heavy. The mountain passes are filled with snow and communication with the scene of the battle is difficult.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Fear is expressed here for the missionaries and teachers in the schools of the American Board of Missions in Albania. It is feared that the troops sent from southern or Asiatic Turkey to fight against the insurgents will, in case of victory, attack the schools and missions as they have great hatred for them. In the mission-fields covered by the American Board in Macedonia and Albania all the workers are Americans or natives who have been educated in American schools.

ROME, Feb. 20.—His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII today celebrates his twenty-fifth jubilee as Pope. He is in good health.

The year 1903 is one of extraordinary interest to the aged Pontiff as it marks three jubilees for him. On Feb. 20th, he celebrated the silver jubilee of his pontificate, having been elected Pope on February 20, 1878. This year is also the golden jubilee of his cardinalate, having been proclaimed a cardinal by Pius IX. in the Consistory of Dec. 19, 1853. It is also the diamond jubilee of his episcopacy, his consecration by the Archbishop of Damietta having taken place on Feb. 19, 1843.

The celebration of these jubilees by Pope Leo XIII is an event of no little importance in the Catholic body in view of the fact that the Pope will be ninety-three years old on the second of March and that only two out of his long list of predecessors, St. Peter and Pius IX., having occupied the Papal throne for so long a period.

A writer in the New York Sun recently said of his long career: "Coming at the meeting-point of two periods, at the parting of the roads of a civilization whose lights and shadows date from the Council of Trent to the Council of the Vatican, and also at the dawn of a period whose interests he wishes to turn toward a higher life, Leo XIII. is the Universal Pope. He is the 'director' in all domains; there lie his distinctive character, his originality, and his greatness. As a diplomat he has brought about a new situation, which begins with the death of Pius IX., when almost all states held aloof from the Holy See and the church, and which ends with Catholicism at present in a prominent place. The Czar and the Lutheran Pope have representatives accredited to the Holy See; Mr. Gladstone sent Mr. Errington to the Vatican, and if Great Britain has not yet established official relations with Rome, sympathy has taken the place of prejudice in that country, and collaboration is substituted for open hostility."

"In the United States the beneficent conduct of the Holy Father in the matter of Cahenslyism, the establishment of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, the amphyctyonic attitude of the Pope during the discussion of the Faribault case, his moderating cooperation in the Philippines, the personal interest that Leo XIII. takes in the glorious development of American destinies, are all facts that denote perceptible progress. In Canada, for the first time, he has instituted an Apostolic Delegation. In Mexico he has prepared a plan of agreement the success of which would be a guaranty for the regeneration of that country. Through his reforms and through the National Congress of Latin America he has caused these republics, weary of a long period of sterility and decadence, to bloom once more."

CARACAS, Feb. 20.—The allied powers have failed to return to Venezuela the ships taken at the outbreak of the present trouble, and have failed also to make compensation for the vessels destroyed in the first engagements of the war, when the combined fleets of England and Germany opened fire on the Venezuelan vessels. This has caused the greatest indignation to be felt throughout the country, and has no doubt tended to strengthen the cause of the rebels against Castro. Today a force of 2800 rebels attacked the government troops at Urachica, only twenty miles from Caracas. The fighting was desperate for three hours, the rebels coming on boldly again and again. They were finally beaten and driven back, but it was only by the hardest kind of fighting. The rebels left many killed and wounded upon the field.

FLORENCE, Feb. 20.—In a fire which broke out in the forest of Vallambrosa to-day, the historic Villa Medici was totally destroyed.

The Villa Medici, built by one of the family of that name which played so prominent a part in the affairs of Italy and of Florence, particularly in the Middle Ages, was one of the famous buildings of the old world, and one of the show places of Italy. The art treasures in the villa alone were of fabulous value, although Napoleon enriched the gallery of the Louvre from it, and their destruction will be a loss to the world of art that will be irreparable.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The enemies of Rear Admiral Schley scored again today in the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The bill to give the man whose partisans have claimed for him the credit of the naval victory at Santiago, during the Spanish war, the pay of an active Admiral was called up at a session of the committee, and was tabled there. This, in effect, kills the bill at this session of Congress.

MAZATLAN, February 20.—Bubonic plague continues to rage with daily increasing virulence in this city, despite the utmost efforts on the part of the central government to stamp out the disease. One death was reported to-day, and forty-two new patients were taken to the lazaretto. The business of the city is at a standstill, and the strictest quarantine is being enforced.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The Senate put in the better part of the day in a continuation of the debate on the Panama Canal bill, but without reaching a definite stage in the fate of the measure.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the Fortifications Bill practically as it came from the Committee.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, February 20.—In a collision between two railway trains running out of this city today three passengers were killed.

DUBLIN, February 20.—Great excitement has been caused by the discovery of oil in this city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The conference report on the bill to secure better protection for the President has been adopted.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Refined sugars were advanced five points today. This makes an advance of ten points during the week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Insular Affairs has reported favorably on the Philippine Currency Bill.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 20.—Hotel Clifton, one of the leading hotels of this city, was burned this morning. Ten lives were lost and forty were injured.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 20.—Another sensation has been sprung in the family affairs of the former Crown Prince of Saxony. Prince Philip is charged with forcing the Princess Louise to encourage the advances of Baron Hirsch for the purpose of extorting funds from him.

A COLLEGE FOR FARMERS LAHAINA'S NEW BANK

Jared Smith's Views On Lahainaluna Scheme.

Jared Smith, director of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, is strongly opposed to the idea of having an Agricultural College established at Lahainaluna. He says:

"First—That the Agricultural College should be for advanced students. Second—That the Experiment Station and the Agricultural College, under the intention of the Federal law, belong with each other.

Third—That if the Agricultural College exists elsewhere than in Honolulu, ultimately, when the control of the Experiment Station goes to the Territory, as it will, the station will necessarily have to move to the college.

Fourth—That considerable money has been spent on the station located here, and for that reason, among others, the college should be near it or connected with it.

Fifth—When the Agricultural College is established it should be started on as high a level as possible, and if it was thought advisable to start it with any existing institution it should go to one of much higher grade than Lahainaluna, as, for instance, Oahu College.

Sixth—The Territory must do its share to establish the college before it can take advantage of the Federal law, which gives \$15,000 the first year, \$18,000 the second, and so on up to \$25,000 at the end of ten years, and the same sum each year thereafter. The Territory is expected to put up buildings. No part of the Federal endowment can be used for buildings or any form of permanent improvements. These must be supplied by the Territory.

Seventh—The Agricultural College, when started, should be equal to any in the United States, and it should be a school where young men and women can be taught, not simply to work, but given a knowledge of the fundamental principles of agriculture, so as to fill high positions. There ought to be a sugar school, where sugar chemists can be trained. Now we have to send students to Baton Rouge and elsewhere. There should also be a good dairying school and one to teach all branches of animal husbandry, and not on a high school or normal school basis. If the attempt is made to start on a secondary school basis, it will take more than an ordinary effort to get Federal appropriations.

Mr. Smith is of the opinion that an appropriation by the Territory of \$15,000 would start a college on a good basis, and erect a good sized building, equipped with some laboratories. Such an appropriation for a college building here, or in connection with the experiment station, would obviate the necessity of having more new station buildings.

Mr. Smith says that if the college went to Lahainaluna and the Experiment Station followed it there, as it would necessarily have to do, the latter would have to have new buildings then, in addition to those already erected here.

WE ARE MARCHING ON.

It is strange, yet true, that most of the diseases of middle age and advanced life are efforts on the part of the system to purify the blood. Yet because of the feebleness of the liver, kidneys and bowels these well-meant efforts are often in vain, and lives come to an end which might have been prolonged for many pleasant years. There was, formerly, no remedy which could be depended upon to prevent or overcome this condition. But within the past decade we have been making progress. Truth is mighty and will prevail. The old notions and moss-covered superstitions must fall before new facts and new discoveries. Nothing thus far known to medical science is so effective in purifying the blood through its action on the excretory functions of the body, as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

It quickly scatters and overcomes the following familiar and dangerous symptoms of impure blood and torpid circulation: The languid, tired feeling; pain in the head; dry skin; bad taste in the mouth; weak stomach with nausea, etc. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It relieves and cures many ailments that have been abandoned as hopeless. The reasons are—its power over the digestive and assimilating process, its action in expelling impurities from the blood, and its consequent ability to vitalize and rebuild the whole structure. No slow or doubtful action. "You cannot be disappointed in it. The first bottle proves its virtue. Genuine is sold by chemists here and everywhere throughout the world."

First National Is to Be Opened There.

Steps have been taken to establish a National Bank at Lahaina. The charter has been applied for and it is expected that it will be opened for business within three months.

Manager Chas. D. Lufkin of the First National Bank of Walluku, who is organizing the new bank at Lahaina, visited Lahaina one day this week, and took subscriptions to the amount of \$6,500 for stock in the new bank, and states that there is no doubt but that the people of Lahaina will subscribe the full amount of \$10,000, which of course will be necessary to establishment of the bank. The remaining \$15,000 is ready to be subscribed on the day that Lahaina has subscribed its required amount.

The new bank at Lahaina will be practically under the same management as that of the National Bank of Walluku, but it will be an entirely separate bank, and not a branch of the Walluku Bank. The five directors of the Walluku Bank will probably be directors of the Lahaina Bank, with two additional directors resident of Lahaina as directors of the Lahaina Bank.

The citizens of Lahaina are a wide awake set of business men ready to encourage all legitimate enterprises, and as it is now up to them to make the bank at Lahaina a sure go, there is no doubt but that they will subscribe the necessary amount of stock in short order. A site for the bank is not yet decided upon, although several options have been offered to Mr. Lufkin, but that is a minor matter, for if it should become necessary, there is no doubt but that the citizens of Lahaina would erect a bank building.

Being under practically the same management, cordial relations will exist between the two banks, and each will serve as a source of strength to the other. On account of the volume of business drawn from Lahaina to the First National Bank of Walluku, Manager Lufkin, who has had the matter of establishing a bank at Lahaina under consideration for some time, feels quite confident that the new bank will be nearly if not quite as successful as our own Walluku bank.—Maui News.

MAUI, February 21.—At 1:30 yesterday morning after a lingering illness, George Hons, the well known Walluku attorney, departed this life. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Hons returned to Walluku, much recuperated in health by a visit to Colorado Springs. On his return to active life his illness came back, and it was his recent intention to terminate his business affairs and return to the Springs next March.

George Hons was born in Germany some 40 years ago. He has long been a resident in Walluku, and there studied law and became one of the brightest attorneys on Maui. He was one of the most active and prominent citizens of the island. He was a leading member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. In 1900 he was defeated by only a few votes in his candidacy for the Legislature.

The funeral, which took place at his late residence in Walluku, was largely attended. Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Pala officiated at the house, and the Knights of Pythias performed their ritual at the grave in Iao Valley. The display of flowers was lavish and beautiful. A quartette composed of Messrs. Ogg, Lufkin, Lamar and Kauhimalau sang the hymns. The pall bearers were Dr. Raymond, Messrs. Lufkin, Scott, Carley, Hansen, and Wadsworth.

He leaves a little daughter, Mousie Hons, to mourn him, as well as a mother who came all the way from Germany to nurse him, a sister, Mrs. Earl Waidmeyer of Lahaina, and a brother, Mr. Ferdinand Hons of Kahului.

STRAY NOTES.

Monday evening, February 16, the citizens of Walluku held a meeting in the court house to consider the county seat question. It was largely attended and the session lasted until late in the evening. Walluku, of course, was endorsed for the county seat. The meeting was called by Judge Kalua.

The dance at Hotel Renwick, Puunene, St. Valentine's night was a great success. Though not a large party, the Puunene clubmen and their friends had a most enjoyable time.

Friday, February 20, the entire upper ridge of Haleakala was covered with snow. It extended half way down the mountain side to Olanda. It presented an impressive but rather frigid spectacle. The snow extended further Kula-ward than for many years.

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd arrived on Maui by Tuesday's steamer. He has been quite sick at the Maui Hotel, Walluku, since his arrival, with dengue. Ex-Land Commissioner and Mrs. J. F. Brown of Honolulu return to Honolulu today. The latter part of the week they have been guests of W. O. Aiken of Puuomalei.

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 17 and 18, was spent in cattle driving by Manager von Tempky of Haleakala Ranch. During the two sub-Land Agent W. O. Aiken, D. T. Fleming and several vaqueros rounded up 100 stray cattle on government lands on Haleakala.

There's a marriage in the Portuguese colony of Kokomo Makawao, today. Miss Maggie de Rego will be united in marriage with Antone Ferreira.

There are no potatoes whatever in Kula.

The Knights of Pythias are to give a concert at Walluku tonight.

Weather—Kona on Thursday, and some thunder and lightning, followed by snow on Haleakala, rain Friday and today.

NOTORIOUS HUMBERTS SECURE ACQUITTAL ON ONE CHARGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)
PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Humberts have been acquitted on one of the charges brought against them in the great swindling case. Banker Cattani, of Rue Lafayette, who was alleged to have been swindled out of 1,050,000 francs, was unable to give sufficient evidence against them to secure a conviction on a charge of libel. But there yet remains a large number of charges against them as they are alleged to have secured over sixty million francs, or \$12,000,000 from the various bankers on the continent, and many of the latter were heavier losers than Banker Cattani.
The case as far as it refers to Banker Cattani does not affect the main charges against the Humberts as the former merely brought a suit for libel against them charging that the libel consisted in their statements that he was a usurer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—The railroads have been instructed to prepare for the transportation of 25,000 regular troops of all arms to Salonica.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The Pope has enjoined all Catholics in Macedonia and Albania to refrain from taking part in political demonstrations.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The prospects are bright for the settlement of the Irish land question.

London advices received by the last mail indicated that the Balfour Ministry would soon introduce legislation of a most radical kind in Parliament. The proposed measure promises to be a bill dealing with the land question in such a manner as to completely settle the long standing strife in Ireland concerning the ownership of land and the rights of tenants and landlords. The bill was to provide for the government practically buying up all the landlords in Ireland, spending a hundred million pounds on the venture and placing the tenants to the number of nearly 400,000 in a position to readily acquire the land.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 21.—The fight for the United States senatorship ended today through the election of C. W. Fulton, State Senator from Clatsop county. He is a Republican. There is a big Republican majority in both houses of the legislature but there were many candidates for the office, including ex-Governor T. T. Geer, Binger Hermann, ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Jonathan Bourne, a mining operator of Portland.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 21.—Chinese labor is to be introduced into the new colonies for mining and agricultural purposes.

Coolies will be brought here under the indenture system and at the end of their term of service will be returned to China. The Rand financiers propose to use 100,000 Chinese in the mines and many of these will be employed on the deeper levels. The operators think that with the aid of the Chinese they can mine at a depth of 12,000 feet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The House debated the Fowler Currency bill today and the Senate the Panama treaty. There was no action in either case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—General Miles tonight banqueted Chief Joseph, his old antagonist in the Nez Percés campaign.

EL PASO, Feb. 21.—The quarantine on Mexican cattle has been taken off owing to the abatement of disease among them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Seven men have been arrested for conducting fake lotteries. There are many victims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The Oceanic steamer Sierra left for Honolulu and the Colonies today at 2 p. m.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 21.—Sugar 88 analysis beats, 8s. 2 1-4d.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The corner stone of the new Army War College was laid today with impressive ceremonies.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 21.—It is reported here that Canada will protest against United States Senators Lodge and Turner serving on the Alaska Boundary Commission.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 21.—The Cuban Department of Foreign Relations has issued a strong plea urging the ratification of the Reciprocity treaty with the United States.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The epidemic of typhoid fever at Cornell University has reached an alarming stage. Ten students have died and many more are leaving for their homes.

LONDON, England, Feb. 21.—Members of the English Cabinet replying to criticism of alliance with Germany openly defend their co-operation with Germany in the Venezuelan affair.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 21.—The ships of the Venezuelan navy captured by the Allies have not yet been returned. This causes a very serious situation for Castro's government, as the revolutionists are importing arms and munitions of war through the unprotected ports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The long fight over the Statehood bill which is blocking action in the Senate on a host of important measures is likely to result in a compromise whereby Arizona and New Mexico will be admitted as one State, to be called Montezuma. The plan also includes the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State.

PARIS, France, Feb. 21.—The Panama Canal Company has thus far refused to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of its rights recently made through Attorney General Knox. German interests are actively at work to prevent the consummation of the deal. While the opposition Germany is offering is a strong one, American representatives are hopeful of carrying through the deal.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Belgium-Venezuela protocol has been signed. Belgium is entirely satisfied with its provisions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Germany has demanded of Minister Bowen the immediate payment of \$5000 as one of the stipulations of the protocol. Bowen has refused to agree to any such payment before March.

The motive of Germany in making such a demand at this stage of the proceedings is unknown, but a satisfactory settlement is still expected.

SOUTH BEND, Ind. Feb. 22.—A mob of strikers today attacked the power house of the Indiana Railway Company. The building was defended by police and non-union employees and seven of the strikers were injured. They were beaten off without damage to the Power House.

SHELTON, Conn. Feb. 22.—Three reservoirs near this city broke today under pressure of the floods and the floods caused losses aggregating \$100,000 to mills and residences here. No lives are reported lost.

Shelton is a manufacturing town of 2000 inhabitants situated on the Housatonic River opposite Derby. The water power of the small streams is secured by the locating of a series of reservoirs, one above the other, and when one breaks from the force of floods it usually carries out the remainder of the dams.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—James A. Bailey, whose fame as a circus manager is world wide, died here today. He was formerly from Philadelphia and with a brother was in the circus business for many years prior to the consolidation of his shows with those of P. T. Barnum. Since that time he has taken the combined shows through Europe and became one of the best known men in the entertainment world.

OWENSBORO, Ky. Feb. 22.—The Ohio river has reached flood height and there is danger of heavy losses throughout the valley.

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—The village of Paulovitski, near this city, was destroyed by fire today. Twelve persons were burned to death.

READING, Pa. Feb. 22.—The strike of coal miners was renewed at the Kerwick colliery today.

REPUBLICANS WILL ELECT CHAIRMEN IN HOME RULE PLACES

Find That Rules Give Them Power to Control All the Committees.

Legislative action will begin in earnest this week as all that has been done so far in the four days of session may be considered as a curtain raiser to the real working of the two houses. The numbers of bills, of which notice has been given, makes the prospect of some hard work by committees excellent and the outlook is that no time will be lost. The House will get down to business, and if rumors are to be credited, in more ways than one. The dissatisfaction over the committees of the lower branch grows rather than disappears. The responsibility of the Republicans for this legislature has caused a feeling of some irritation that two such committees as those on Public Lands and Internal Improvements and Accounts should be in the hands of Home Rulers. The former has the expenditures of large amounts which will include every Territorial work, appropriation or provision and by its accomplishment must the legislature be judged very largely. On the other hand the Accounts committee will have the spending of the public money for carrying on the session, and there again a record can be made. In this connection the following, Rule 21, is interesting:
"The first person named on the committee shall be the chairman, unless the committee elect another. The chairman shall call meetings and preside and a clerk may be appointed."
It is now understood that acting under this rule there will be immediate elections of new chairmen for the committees, which according to Speaker Beckley were to be presided over by Home Rulers. There may be no change in the Printing committee as Fernandez is said to be satisfactory, but in the two committees mentioned above it is almost certain that there will be changes made.
Greenwell has been mentioned for the Accounts committee as he is a careful business man and would scrutinize expenditures with great care.
For the Public Lands and Internal Improvements committee Wright is in the lead with Lewis favored by some. Wright will be one of the workers of the session and his thought runs along lines which would make him a valuable man at the head of this committee. He already has in course of preparation a measure for sales and recovery of lands, based to an extent on the land laws of New Zealand. He favors roads throughout the islands and has a comprehensive acquaintance with the needs of the group.
The solution of the difficulty of having the dominant party made responsible for the actions of the majority is so absolute that the working together of the two houses, as the Republicans now will absolutely control both, is assured.
There may be introduced also a departure as to local legislatures but something that is well understood and constantly followed in the States. The Rules committee may play a greater part than ever before. There are so many important matters to come up that any resolution setting forth a day for special bills or fixing the time for a vote, referred to the Rules committee would have the effect of a House order if passed, and in consequence it is probable that the County bill and such other great measures may be considered under special rules, in effect thus establishing closure.
The Senate will get to work on the County bill this week and its many matters will be rushed along.
Members of the Legislature are faring well at the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms this session. Each found on his desk the other day a handsome fountain pen with most approved special ink bottle, and a pen knife with pearl handle, which was a gift worthy of the man who received the votes of so many members. It is supposed these were presents for no authorization for such purchases, amounting to close to \$200, had been made. Some of the members were new to the use of the pens but they soon caught the angles and write notes all the while now.

SISAL IS A TRIUMPH OF SMALL FARMING IN HAWAII

All the sisal fibre that Hawaii can produce can find a ready market at San Francisco. There is no certainty, however, that the islands will be able to fulfill the requirements of at least one of the largest portage companies in the United States for at least three or four years. The Tubbs Cordage Company of San Francisco, which is handling the output of the Hawaiian Fibre Company, of Seal, Oahu, pronounces the Hawaiian sisal of No. 1 quality, equal to the finest fibre handled by them from other sources of supply, and the corporation would like to receive 1200 tons per year from here. The present output of the Hawaiian Fibre Company is between 120 and 140 tons per year, although in February, 1904, the company expects to double this amount.
The Tubbs Cordage Company has received two monthly shipments of fifty bales of 500 pounds to the bale and after passing the product through their splices, have sent the following report to Manager A. H. Turner, which was received in the China's mail:
"The sisal is a No. 1 fibre fully up to the standard of good current sisal, fully equal to the R. M. mark of Molina's sisal. It is well cleaned and packed in the bales in fine shape, all straight with no kinks in it, which is very rare with other marks. There is no need of putting on burlap covers on the bales at all. We do not like the wire ties very well. All sisal is bound with fibre bands and can be used, whereas the wire has to be thrown away. The weight of bale does not matter; a 500-pound bale is all right, although the usual size is from 375 to 400 pounds.
"The fibre for good current sisal should not be less than thirty-six inches long; if put up any shorter it will bring a lower price; we can use a fibre twenty-four inches long but not as a No. 1 fibre as by working it alone it makes an uneven yarn and of course does not make a nice looking rope.
"If there is any other information that I can give you I shall be pleased to do so. I should like very much to get all the sisal we see from your place—that would be about 1200 tons a year."
The Hawaiian Fibre Company has made two shipments to San Francisco, or about twelve tons each time. The Tubbs people waited until the second shipment had arrived so as to compare the two and found both of excellent quality.
"We are turning out about 1,000 pounds a day," said Manager Turner yesterday. "And that is the present capacity of our mill. Sisal plants which were cut three months ago are ready to be cut again but will be given three months longer growth before this is done, so that each plant will be fully matured. We have had a favorable season and the rains have brought the plants along nicely. We are using the Todd fibre cutting machine. One such machine used at Cargill Creek, Andros, Bahamas, gives 700 pounds a day with eleven laborers in the mill and forty laborers employed in the field. Another mill there putting out 1,000 pounds a day employs eleven men in the mill and fifty in the field. We are putting out the same number of pounds, or half a ton, with only twenty-five men. Japanese are employed at our plantation and they are painstaking laborers and give the best results.
"In this connection it might be of interest to those interested in this new industry that the receipts from the first crop will pay for all the expenditures beginning with the breaking of the ground for the plants, putting up houses on the land, putting in the water system, mill machinery, wages and salaries, or the total expenses up to the marketing of this crop. In our case it was a period of between three and four years before the first crop was taken off.
"Sometime ago I said we would have in this country 100,000 acres inside of six years devoted to the cultivation of sisal. What I mean by this is that the sisal business will be so popular that there will be enough plants raised here in that time to cover 100,000 acres of land. The main question is the getting of the plants for covering this area. Our own plantation will give about 1,000,000 plants a year. Financial operators can readily see that sisal is a paying business.
"Last year thousands of plants were taken to Mr. Knudsen's place on Kauai and are now being propagated and in a short time they will be ready for planting on the sandy area which I went over and pronounced suitable for sisal.
"The success which our company has attained in this new industry demonstrates that it is a paying one and that there is a demand for every pound of sisal that can be produced. We are going ahead with the increase of our area of cultivation and will extend it steadily."

Death of James Auld.

James Auld, a part Hawaiian, and one of the oldest and best printers of these islands, died yesterday morning, aged 63. As a partner of Captain J. H. Black he once owned and published the Advertiser. In the earliest days of the Star he was a valued member of its mechanical force, and had worked in other local offices. Mr. Auld was twice married, and a son by his first wife was killed in a drawbridge accident at Oakland. He has one son living, and several step-children. In the days of the monarchy of Kalakaua, Mr. Auld was persona grata at the palace, and he was always liked by his associates in all walks of life. The funeral will take place today at 2 o'clock from the H. H. Williams undertaking parlors. Burial will be in the Catholic cemetery.

CIRCUIT COURT AT HILO SAT UPON 160 CASES DURING TERM

HILO, February 20.—The January term of the Fourth Circuit Court adjourned sine die Wednesday afternoon after a long and arduous term's work. The regular term and the extension of ten days were consumed in the trial of a very heavy calendar of cases. In all there were about 160 cases tried, among them several murder cases and will contests of importance. The long hours and prolonged term weighed heavily on court, jurors, attorneys and litigants alike, and all were glad to see the end.

SHERIFF ANDREWS WATCHED.
Sheriff Andrews was presented with a gold watch last Friday by Judge Little on behalf of the police of Hawaii. He has just ended his twenty-fifth year in the police service of the Islands.

WHAT HAWAII WANTS.
The report of the committee appointed at the Hilo public meeting recommending changes in the county bill will be sent to Honolulu on the Kinau. The committee wants East Hawaii divided into five districts, with a supervisor for each. They want also the office of tax collector abandoned and taxes paid direct to the treasurer. They ask for the election of district magistrates, and that policemen be included in the list of public officials to give bonds. The committee wants the income tax exemption raised to \$2,000, and that health matters be under the control of the supervisors. The committee also favors the Kaula educational bill putting schools under control of counties.

A QUEER RAID.
Mr. and Mrs. William Fernandez were arrested last week for unlawful cohabitation, but at the trial before Judge Hapai exhibited a marriage certificate proving their marriage in Honolulu in 1895. Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. The defendants were accordingly dismissed. The police say the arrest was made on a sworn complaint, which is not made public.

HILO WEDDING.
All of fashionable Hilo attended the wedding of Miss Melinda Canario to W. J. Stone, which was held Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. Father Oliver officiated, and there was a large attendance of guests.

HILO NEWS NOTES.
The Junior Endeavorers gave a Valentine social last Friday evening. Loper, the Porto Rican who escaped, was given five months for breaking jail. Torres, his companion, was given the same sentence, and both were held to the grand jury for other crimes. School Inspector Baldwin has returned from a trip to Kau, where he says the people want county control of schools. St. Clair Bldgood has arrived to take charge of the Volcano House. Prof. Henshaw is hunting birds and other natural history specimens in Hamakua. "Beckley County" has been suggested as a substitute for East Hawaii. C. L. Wright, president of the Wilder's Steamship Company, was a Kinau passenger. It is rumored that the Hilo Railroad Company will extend its line to the Volcano House within two years. George Robertson, manager for C. Brewer & Co., passed through Hilo last week on his way to visit the Pahala Plantation and the Kapapala Ranch. George C. Hewitt, manager of the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation, was in the city yesterday to attend the meeting of the Sugar Planters of Hawaii. C. E. Presson, chief clerk of the railway mail service on the Islands, was in the city this week between boats. He returns to Honolulu today. At the meeting of the Planters' Association of the Island of Hawaii, held yesterday, the following delegation was elected to attend the quarterly meeting of the Hawaiian Planters' Association at Honolulu: Messrs. J. T. Moir of Papakou, John Ross of Hakalau, and D. Forbes of Hamakua. Dr. J. J. Grace received a cablegram Tuesday announcing the serious illness of his father at his home in New Zealand. Dr. Grace will leave by the Kinau today and catch the Sierra for New Zealand at Honolulu.

TRYING TO WORK OFF A HAWAIIAN GOLD BRICK ON MAINLAND CAPITALISTS

The following remarkable screed, written as a personal letter, is being circulated among mainland capitalists by the Chicago firm named in the text:
Townsend, Smith, Real Estate and Loans, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Central 3235.
We beg to call your attention to the finest and best paying investment ever entered on our books. We believe the following described property will pay 50 per cent net income annually and increase 100 times in value. The Koa (Santal) wood alone will pay net 5 times the total cost of the property. There are 185,822 acres on the south side of the Island of Hawaii. There are 40,000 acres of the finest pasture land on the Island. 200 farms of 160 acres each could be leased at \$2.00 an acre cash, or produce a rent roll of \$64,000 a year. These lands will produce nearly everything raised on the Islands or on the Coast. There is also the finest merchantable timber on the Island. This timber consists of Koa and Kou woods and true Sandal woods, together with Ohia wood and many other varieties. Both Koa and Kou are cabinet woods and sell readily both on the Island and in the States for \$140 to \$160 per thousand. There are millions of feet of Koa and Kou woods. There are also upon this ranch large herds of cattle, horses, mules, donkeys, sheep and goats. None have been sold for 10 years. In March, 1902, Capt. Ross and a man who knew every acre made a careful count of the cattle and there were 6,000 head. There are large colonies of goats at different points and Mr. Jones, the former owner, used to ship thousands of goat skins every year and this could be done again. These lands at a conservative value are worth \$15,000 an acre.
This property has a long sea line, has one good harbor. Every steamer from the Coast brings large quantities of meat. Beef sells at 15 to 25 cents per pound, mutton the same; pork is 30 cents per pound, chickens \$1.00 to \$1.50 apiece, ducks are \$1.00 apiece, turkeys are 40 to 60 cents per pound, eggs are 40 to 60 cents per dozen, and vegetables are correspondingly high.
One Company pays the Oceanic S. S. Co., a flat rate of \$4,800 a month for cold storage from Frisco to Honolulu, this is approximately \$60,000 a year for freights on meats. Any one running this as a ranch alone would have \$60,000 a year the advantage of their competitors.
It is the finest field for ranch purposes of any on earth. There is a ready sale for everything that can be raised on this ranch, and many times more than this ranch can produce. Conducted purely as a cattle ranch it should yield \$150,000 a year.
On one side this property joins the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., a \$1,000,000 corporation, and on the other side by the Kapapala, which is owned by Brewer & Co., which paid the snug dividend of 57 per cent last year, a \$2,000,000 corporation, and the Kapapala is not as good a paying property as this ranch would be. The estate resembles very much that of the Olia and that is the largest sugar estate in the world. It produces upwards of 100,000 tons of sugar a year. All that is required to make this a regular mint is energy and skill. The owner of this ranch is a multi-millionaire and has never bothered with it since he purchased it. He is over 80 years old and as deaf as a post, and no one can deliver this property except myself. We would not give bonds or agreement or an option of any kind, because the owner is indifferent to selling, but he will sell as he longs to return to the State of California, where his heart is, he being one of the fathers of the State and a warm friend of Gen. Sutter. The title to this property is good. It is the largest fee simple estate on the Island; the title is in fee simple without mortgages, liens, encumbrances or strings of any kind. One signature is required to give a clear title to a princely estate. If we had a check in his name for \$350,000, will deliver the deed and all the properties.
This is a highly colored prospectus of the Norris ranch, some 60,000 acres of which were covered by one of two lava flows that ran over it years ago.
Col. Norris once sold the ranch through his agent, J. O. Carter. The price was \$100,000 and the buyers were Brewer & Company or the Hawaiian Agricultural Company. The price was tendered in the form of a check, but when Norris found that the purchaser was a "missionary firm," he repudiated the deal. The matter went into the courts and Justice Judd held that the tender of the check could not bind the deal. This was a number of years ago and the values of the land are not believed to be much greater than in those days.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. Feb. 22.—Four lives were lost in the floods here today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Surgeon General Wyman made a statement today that San Francisco is free from plague. He considers the health situation satisfactory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Feb. 23.—The Sultan of Turkey has agreed to adopt the reforms demanded by the Powers, but his Government continues the purchase of munitions of war.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The House Committee voted today not to report the Ship Subsidy Bill at this session. This is the Frye-Hanna bill which was a leading measure of the long session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Minister Bowen flatly refuses to consider the demand of Germany for the immediate payment of \$5,000 on its claim against Venezuela. Germany is now forced to negotiate regarding this claim direct with President Castro.



ARRIVED.

Friday, February 20.
S. S. Texan, from San Francisco and
Paget Sound, at 8:30 a. m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from La-
haina, Maalea, Kona and Kau ports,
at 8:35 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Ki-
lauea, Hanalei, Wainaha, Kailihwai,
Anahola and Kapaemahu, at 8:35 a. m.
Stmr. Iwalani, Plitz, from Ahukini, at
8:35 a. m., with 5,000 bags of sugar.
Am. schr. Robt. Lewers, Underwood,
from Port Gamble, 27 days out.

Saturday, Feb. 21.

Schr. Ka Mo, from Hawaii ports.
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood,
from Port Gamble.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and
way ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai,
Maui and Molokai ports.

Am. sp. Paramita, Backus, from
Newcastle for San Francisco, comes in-
to port in distress.

Sunday, Feb. 22.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui
ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from
Kauai ports.

U. S. N. Transport Solace, Singer,
from Manila via Guam.

Am. ship Fort George, Gove, from
Nanaimo.

DEPARTED.

Friday, February 20.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for the Ori-
ent, at noon.

Stmr. Iwalani, Plitz, for Ahukini and
Manawala, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Ho-
nolulu and Kukulua, at 5 p. m.

Saturday, Feb. 21.

Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Nelson, for
San Francisco.

Gas. schr. Eolippe, Townsend, for Mo-
loai, Maui and Hawaii ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, February 20,
from Kau: George Robertson, T. R.
Robinson, H. Adams, C. C. Krumbhaar,
W. Northrup, Mrs. M. Vestal; from
Kona, F. Buchholz, W. H. Gernemann,
Mrs. H. Weeks, Miss A. Weeks, M. F.
Scott, Mrs. P. A. Diaz, Mrs. Winsar,
Charles E. Hall, E. Long, Mrs. C. J.
Robinson, Mrs. Carrie Akana, Senator
J. D. Paris, Mrs. J. D. Paris, D. Pains,
W. Paris, Miss A. Lohrey; from Ma-
alea, Miss Miller, W. L. Sparks, F. S.
Munsell, W. Penhallow, W. W. Auli;
from Lahaina, H. T. Hayseiden, J. W.
Podmore, W. J. Moody, Miss D. Kau-
hahana, and 51 deck.

Per stmr. Iwalani, February 20, from
Ahukini: C. M. Cooke, one deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per stmr. Mikahala, February 19, for
forward Kauai ports: R. V. Dennison,
E. Tamimoto and wife, W. G. Taylor,
D. L. Van Dine, J. F. C. Hagens, Mrs.
R. Williams, Lam Yim.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per S. S. Kinau, from Hawaii and
Maui ports, Feb. 21—C. L. Wright, Geo.
Wilson, F. J. Amweg, E. A. Spurgin, C.
E. Presson, L. M. Whitehouse, Mrs. T.
J. Higgins, G. W. R. King, Mrs. G. C.
Stratmeyer, Miss McBoyle, Mrs. W.
Thompson, J. W. Mason, Poon Kwai
Leung, John T. Moir, Geo. Ross, D.
Forber, Mrs. W. T. Balding, A. Tomi-
kawa, D. K. Thrum, Dr. J. J. Grace,
Y. Sasaki, Rev. D. Yasuda, Ching Lai,
L. F. Prescott, D. Ross, M. G. Clement,
wife and 4 children; Bishop, Restarick,
T. R. Keyworth, K. Fukui, S. Katoo,
Geo. Paris, Len Sheu Yuen, Rev. Kong
Yin Tet, Mrs. Thomas Lee and 4 chil-
dren, L. Tobriner.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kailua,
Maui, Feb. 22—J. T. Crawley, C. B.
Wells, K. S. Gjerdrum, W. E. Devereux,
J. T. Brown and wife, F. Wittram, O.
M. Atwood, H. L. Hudson, Miss Belinda
James, A. W. Sherer and wife, Mrs.
W. E. Cornwell, Jr., J. J. Abreu and
wife, Misses Salter (2), Mrs. J. Freitas,
4 children and nurse; Mrs. Freitas, Mrs.
Williams, G. Schuman, J. J. Newcomb,
Chas. Smith, H. Deguchi and wife, D.
Yonekura, Y. Takakura, W. Berlowitz.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai,
February 22: Mr. Hagens, A. M. Dow,
Kim Lai, M. Nyli, M. L. May, B.
Blackie, E. J. Morgan and wife, T. Fe-
trie, H. Waterhouse and wife, J.
O'Brien, Mrs. Tannatt, Miss E. Rice,
Mrs. W. H. Rice, Mrs. M. Scott and 11
deck.

Shipping Notes.

Purser Beckley of the Kinau reports
the following sugar on Hawaii: Olas,
40,600 bags; Waiaka, 1,000; Hawaii Mill,
1,500; Wainaku, 4,000; Pepeekeo, 10,000;
Honolulu, 8,700; Hakalau, 14,000; Laupa-
hoehoe, 8,900; Oohala, 8,200; Kukulua,
7,000; Hamakua, 12,000; Paauhau, 5,644;
Honokaa, 6,000; Kukulua, 4,500; Pu-
saluu, 5,500.

Late reports from the island of Kauai
are to the effect that the wharf at
Waimae has been finished out a dis-
tance of ninety feet from shore. This
is a great convenience in the landing
of passengers. The telephone lines have
also been completed to a connection
with the port within the last two
weeks.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The American ship Paramita, which
arrived from Newcastle Saturday in
distress, is lying in Naval Row.

The steamer W. G. Hall arrived yester-
day morning from her Kauai ports
with 5,500 bags of sugar and five pack-
ages of sundries.

The Claudine brought the following
cargo to Honolulu: 22 sacks taro, 20
sacks beans, 168 sacks pail, 18 hogs,
183 packages hides, 1 horse, 2 mill roll-
ers, 67 packages sundries.

TO DRAW SETTLERS TO LAND

Work Needed in Interest of Hawaii.

"The land department of the Oahu
Railway & Land Company is disposed
to co-operate with any plan to get set-
tlers on the land," said George B. Mc-
Clellan, land agent of the company,
yesterday. "We are, first, in the busi-
ness of transportation. The man who
produces is the man who creates busi-
ness for us. And we are in sympathy
with any movement looking to the set-
tlement of the country and to the
growth of by-products by small farm-
ers. There is nothing truer than that
settlers invite settlement. The presence
of one settler, favorably located and
making a success of his venture, is sure
to draw others into the same field. We
want to put the settler on the land, and
not of necessity on our land."

"The railways of the mainland of the
United States have recognized this fact,
and the result of their efforts, and par-
ticularly of the efforts of the great Bur-
lington system, has been to build up
great farming communities on lands
that a few years ago were little bet-
ter than barren deserts. The railways
have reaped the immediate profits of
this change in the physical condition of
the country, but the farmers have, like-
wise profited, and so has the whole
country. This work has been done sys-
tematically, tirelessly, and great and
prosperous commonwealths have grown
up as a result of it. There is no way
in which these islands can be so quickly
Americanized, no way in which their
rich natural resources can receive surer
and faster development. Every farmer
who comes here, every man who raises
his family on the land, becomes a val-
uable member of the body politic. He
has a stake in the country, and it is
to his interest to see that the country
goes ahead in the right way. Also, in
time, there will come to the most re-
mote settler the means of getting his
crop to market, provided he grows the
crop. Settlement and development keep
pace with each other. The railways
have followed the farmer all over the
west."

"The man, J. W. White, whose ar-
rival on the Molokai was noted in the
Advertiser the other day, is of precisely
the class we want to attract. He is a
practical horticulturist, level-headed,
and he has come to see for himself
what is here and what can be done by
a man with a little capital who wants
to make his home in the country, and
who will do so if he finds that produc-
tion will pay here, and that the condi-
tions are such as to make the venture
reasonably sure of success. We have
given him every facility for inspecting
the country. He knows what he wants,
and has intelligence enough to recog-
nize it when he sees it. A man of his
class, fortunately located, will draw
many more, with the result that they
will be put in the way of worldly pros-
perity, the country will be built up,
and the railroad will be assured of its
legitimate profit in the venture. The
more products there are to be trans-
ported, the better it will be for us.
That is business, and common sense.
It is to our interest, as much as to the
interest of everybody else in Hawaii,
to attract the right class of settlers here.
Systematic effort in the right quarter
will do it, too. We have that to offer
which the settlers want, if we can bring
the man and the soil together."

As showing how much in earnest are
both the Oahu railway people and Mr.
White in the matter, it may be stated
that the railway company has furnis-
hed the intending settler with transpor-
tation to enable him to see whatever
desirable land may lie along its line.
Mr. White, on his part, has gone up
into the Pearl River country to make
a thorough study of soil, climate and
conditions, with a view to the pros-
pects of success in the growth of pine-
apples, vanilla beans, strawberries,
sisal or whatever products the land
may be best adapted to. He will make
this study so thoroughly, to see for
himself, that after he has ridden over
the railway it is his purpose to walk
across country and thus get the quality
of the soil at direct first hand.

Saved Fisherman's Life.

A Japanese sloop fisherman was
rescued yesterday forenoon from his
capsized craft off Kailua by Young
Brox, with the big launch Water Witch.
The sloop was towed into port. The
launch had been to Pearl Harbor with
Captain Clark, Carl Lehners, Captain
Whitney and Norman Watkins, and on
the return trip the launch occupants
saw the sloop capsized before a sud-
den gust of wind.

Hawaiian Sugar Stocks.

Paauhau, 116 1/2; Hawaiian Commer-
cial, 146 1/2; Honokaa, 114 1/2; Makaweli,
128; Onomea, 121.

The Collector of Customs has fined
the master of the schooner Alice Mc-
Donald \$100 for failing to have his crew
vaccinated.

MARRIED.

WILCOX-RICE—At Lihue, Kauai, Feb.
17, 1902, by the Rev. Hans Isenberg,
Ralph L. Wilcox to Miss Anna C.
Rice.

BORN.

RENTON—At Kohala, Hawaii, Feb.
15th, to the wife of Mr. H. H. Ren-
ton, a daughter.

HOUSE ON EXPENSE QUESTION

(Continued from page 1.)

tabled, to be acted on when appropri-
ations are taken up.

Kumalea moved that House bill No.
1, providing for the expenses of the
session, including salaries, be taken up
on second reading, and this was agreed
to and the bill read. It was explained
that this bill proposed appropriations
for both houses, and Kumalea amended
it so it would apply to the House alone.
This change, he said, was due to the
fact that the Senate had provided for
its own expenses. This was done, as
well as the amending of the amount
appropriated from \$30,000 to \$40,000.
The bill then passed its second reading
without objection and was made a spe-
cial order for today.

Chillingworth then introduced the
county bill, under leave of the House,
and then moved that it be immediately
passed first reading and sent to the
enrollment and printing committee.

Hala then introduced his bill repeal-
ing the poll, school and road taxes.
The bill passed its first reading and was
referred to print.

The House then adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met promptly at 10
o'clock, with all members but Achil-
Baldwin and Nakaapahu in their seats.
The first two named came in soon after
the roll call, but the Senator from
Kauai is still reported ill.

The minutes were read and approved,
but with a slight correction.

Secretary Savidge read a communi-
cation from the clerk of the House re-
turning the Senate resolution on State-
hood, for want of proper certification.
The clerk, Sol Meheula, stated in his
letter that he was directed by the
House to return the resolution to the
Senate.

President Crabbe stated in justice to
the secretary that he had directed the
certification, but if the House wanted
something different they could have it.
In the House the certification had been
by means of a rubber stamp, with the
signatures of the speaker and clerk,
while the Senate method was to attach
the certificate on a separate piece of
paper.

Senator C. Brown stated that he had
been told also that the clerk of the
House did not want any original docu-
ments, but only a copy. He said that
this was not the proper method, that
all the originals must be sent to the
House just as passed, and if the House
had any amendments to offer, they
should be upon a separate paper. "If
the House says it wants a copy and
won't receive the original, I don't see
where we are going to get off," said
Brown.

Senator Kaohi moved that the com-
munication be received and filed, but
Senator Kalaupokalani suggested that
there was evidently some misunder-
standing. He thought there must be
some mistake about the Secretary and
president both signing. President
Crabbe replied that he had certainly
signed the certificate.

"If that is a fact," said Kalaupokalani:
"everything has been done in accord-
ance with the rules, and we ought to
send the resolution back."

Senator Dickey suggested that the
best way was to certify the document
as the House wished and send it back,
and this was ordered done.

Senator Dickey presented three peti-
tions, signed by over two hundred Maui
voters, protesting against any change
in the government of the schools. The
petitioners allege that the present
school system is one that has met with
the approval of Eastern educators, and
that teachers at present employed,
while competent, could not be retained
under the county form of government,
as politics would take the place of edu-
cation.

It was claimed also that the Hawai-
ians are not competent to manage the
schools, and that a competent board
would not be elected. In conclusion the
petitioners say:

"As a part of the United States, the
conditions of life in Hawaii will un-
doubtedly grow more strenuous. The
day of settlement in business—the time
when Hawaiians are given positions
simply because they are Hawaiians—is
rapidly passing away. The time is ap-
proaching when the Hawaiian must
compete for employment on equal
terms with other nationalities. Since
the public schools afford almost the
only preparation for business life, to
diminish their efficiency at this critical
period would inflict an untold and irrepa-
rable injury upon the rising genera-
tion, who will be dependent upon their
own unaided exertions for a livelihood."

Senator Baldwin presented a petition
from the residents of Maui who wanted
an appropriation of \$10,000 for the re-
pairs of roads. They say in their peti-
tion that in twenty-five years only \$500
was spent on roads, and now they de-
sire to get some return for the \$70,000
they paid in taxes during that time.

Senator Baldwin also presented a
petition signed by the residents of the
leper settlement asking that the Terri-
tory build a breakwater at Kaulapapa.
They ask also for a cold storage plant,
a railroad from the wharf to the settle-
ment, a hospital for the systematic
treatment of lepers, a house for non-
leperous boys, and also that the lepers
be furnished with groceries from the
settlement store at actual cost.

Before any reference to the petition
could be made, President Crabbe sug-
gested that the rules provided that the
chair refer petitions to the proper com-
mittees unless the house ruled differ-
ently.

Secretary Savidge was unable to read
the petition, as it was written in Ha-
waiian, and the chair mildly suggested
that "all proceedings of the Legislature
must be in the English language." Sen-
ator Baldwin stated that the lepers
could write nothing else, and said that
it had been the practice to receive such
petitions without translation before.

Senator Kalaupokalani moved that the
petition be referred to Baldwin for
translation, which carried.

Senator Farris moved that Dickey's
school petition be referred to the county
bill committee, as it would "properly
come" under the county bill as an
amendment. This was done, the peti-
tion to be translated and printed.

Senator Achil called attention to the
matter of printing bills already intro-
duced, and Senator C. Brown replied
that the printing committee had just
received the bills for printing, and that
the bills had not been translated as yet.

Senator Isenberg asked that the spe-
cial session committee on public works
be discharged. He said that they had
finished their work, and that the recom-
mendations of the committee had
been put in the shape of bills by Super-
intendent Cooper, and would be pre-
sented by Senator McCandless.

Senator C. Brown amended so that all
special session committees should be
discharged. Senator Dickey wanted the
public land committee left out, as it
still had its work uncompleted. Achil
called attention to the danger of a clash
with two land committees working at
the same time, but President Crabbe
cleared up the matter by stating that
the first committee could deal only with
matters prior to the sitting of the Leg-
islature. Senator McCandless stated
that the committee could not report as
Commissioner Boyd was absent, and
had been taken ill on Maui. Upon mo-
tion it was finally decided to discharge
all committees but the one on the land
office, which has two weeks to make a
report.

Senator Kaue asked about the special
session county bill committee, and
wanted to know whether it went out
with the other committees. President
Crabbe stated that there had been no
meeting, because of the failure to com-
plete the bill, and that the committee
should also be discharged.

Senator Dickey gave notice of an act
to provide for the incorporation of cities
in the Territory of Hawaii; also an act
granting to W. W. Dimond and his
associates the right to manufacture
hydro-carbon gas and its by-products
in Honolulu.

Senator Dickey also introduced a res-
olution providing for a conference be-
tween the enrollment and revision com-
mittees of both houses in order to
avoid duplicate printing and transla-
tion of bills and reports. He said that
he had been informed that the Govern-
or's message was being printed and
translated in both houses, which he
thought unnecessary and extravagant.

The resolution was withdrawn upon
Senator Brown's statement that there
had already been a conference with the
House chairman, and a meeting of the
committee would be held after adjourn-
ment. He stated that the Governor's
message had not been translated or
printed for the Senate, and that no bills
would be duplicated if possible.

Senator Achil gave notice of the fol-
lowing bills: "An act relating to the
real estate of deceased persons"; "An
act to limit the power of the Board of
Health in making regulations, and
giving the Governor the right to veto
said rules"; and "An act to encourage
the cultivation of castor oil."

Senator McCandless gave notice of
three bills relating to the liquor traffic,
and they were given their first reading
upon suspension of the rules. The first
provides for a retail license at \$250 per
annum for the sale of malt liquors
only. The license shall be issued by
the Treasurer, and the location shall
first be approved by him or by the
High Sheriff. The saloon keeper shall
not sell to persons under the influence
of liquor, and shall not sell wines or
spirituous liquors. A bond of \$500 must
be given, and can be forfeited for vi-
olation of the regulations.

Senator Achil moved that the rules
be suspended and the bills be referred
to the county committee, as the mat-
ters would be taken up there anyway,
and this was done.

Senator McCandless's second bill pro-
vided for the licensing of breweries at
\$150 per year. Brewers are prohibited
from adulterating their product, and
it must not contain more than 10 per
cent of alcohol.

Achil made the same motion with re-
ference to this bill, but Senator Brown
objected to its going to the county com-
mittee, stating that the county bill had
no provision regarding the sale of
liquor, excepting with regard to the
control of licenses. He asked that the
bill take its regular course.

Achil replied that the county bill had
not been passed and this amendment
could be added, and that this bill pro-
perly belonged to the county committee.
Brown said that under the decision of
the courts the present license law was
illegal, and that there was nothing now
on the statute books. To send this bill
to the county committee was, in effect,
to kill it as it was virtually a Terri-
torial measure. He moved that the
bill be referred to the printing com-
mittee, and this was done. Mr. Mc-
Candless then moved a reconsideration
of his first bill, and that was also taken
from the county committee and or-
dered to be printed, after being given
its first reading.

McCandless's third bill provided for
a repeal of Act 72, 1886, which provided
a tax on malt liquors of fifteen cents
a gallon. He stated that when that
law was passed there was a duty of
50 cents a gallon on foreign liquors,
which, since annexation, had been
taken off, and he thought there was
an unfair discrimination against local
manufacturers. The bill provides that
this tax of 15 cents be taken off, and
that all claims on the part of the Ter-
ritory for unpaid taxes under this law
be remitted.

Upon motion of Kalaupokalani, the
bill was given its first reading and or-
dered printed.

Senator Crabbe left the chair to in-
troduce his bill to regulate the employ-
ment of labor on the public works of
the Territory. The bill provides that
no man not a citizen of the United
States shall be employed, except in the
case of unskilled labor, which may be
employed when citizens cannot be ob-
tained. The law also affects private
parties holding government contracts.
The day is fixed at eight hours, which,
except in case of stress or emergency,
cannot be overstepped. A penalty of
\$10 and thirty days' imprisonment is
provided for each violation of the law.
Each laborer illegally employed, con-
stitutes a separate offense.

Senator Crabbe also introduced a bill

Kickapoo Oil

Will instantly relieve and quickly
cure Rheumatic Pains, Stiff
Joints, Lame Arms, Aching
Legs, Weak Backs, Sprains,
Bruises, Tired Shoulders, Chil-
blains, Frostbites, Earache,
Toothache, Neuralgia and all
other like pains. Its a pure and
harmless vegetable remedy, so
potent that it reaches the cause
of bodily aches and pain no
matter how obscure it may be.

WILL RID YOU OF RHEUMATISM

"For a long time I had Inflammatory Rheu-
matism in my hands and arms. I had not been
able to work for months when I tried Kickapoo
Indian Oil. I had tried many things and doctored
all around without being helped but Kickapoo
Indian Oil cured me."—James O'Hara, Somers-
town, N. Y.

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to regulate the practice of dental
surgery in the Territory, and it was
given its first reading. The bill pro-
vides that every dentist practicing in
the Territory must have a license, and
dentists now practicing here may ob-
tain one on payment of a fee. The
law provides for a Board of Dental
Examiners, which must examine all
applicants and which has power to
cancel any license upon conviction for
a felony. Dentists are required also to
prominently display the names of all
persons practicing in their offices, and
only licensed persons may act as den-
tists. Any dentist taking a title or
degree to which he is not entitled is
also liable to punishment by a fine,
and violations of the law are punish-
able by a fine of from \$200 to \$500, or
by six months imprisonment.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the
expenses of the special and regular
session was given its third reading and
passed unanimously.

Upon motion of Cecil Brown, an ad-
journment was taken for the day out
of respect to the memory of George
Washington, the first President of the
United States.

Captain Whiting Leaves Today.

Captain Whiting is booked to leave
in the Sonoma today although he may
yet change his plans and remain here
until the Alameda sails for San Fran-
cisco on March 11. According to the
Bulletin Mrs. Whiting was also booked
to leave for San Francisco. Mrs.
Whiting has been in San Francisco for
two or three months undergoing medi-
cal treatment.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM has
an enviable reputation as a cure for
rheumatism. Abundant testimony is at
hand to show its wonderful efficacy in
curing this painful and treacherous ail-
ment. Pain Balm is liniment and is un-
equaled as a speedy cure for sprains,
bruises, burns and scalds. One appli-
cation gives relief. Try it. All dealers
and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co.,
Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY
OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—
IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Joaquin
Garcia and Antonino Garcia,
Minors—Order to Show Cause on
Guardian's Application to Sell Real
Estate.

On reading and filing the Petition of
Maria Gloria Rodriguez, the Guardian
of Joaquin Garcia and Antonino Gar-
cia, minors, praying for an order of
sale of certain real estate belonging to
said ward situate in Wailuku, Maui,
and setting forth certain legal reasons
why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered that the heirs
and next of kin of said ward and all
persons interested in the said estate,
appear before this Court on Tuesday,
the 24th day of March, A. D. 1902, at
10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of
this Court, in Wailuku, Maui, then and
there to show cause why an order
should not be granted for the sale of
such estate.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, Feb. 21st,
1902.

JNO. W. KALUA,

Judge of the Circuit Court of the Sec-
ond Circuit.

(Seal.)

Attest:

L. R. CROOK,

Clerk of the Circuit Court of the
Second Circuit.

244—Feb. 24, Mar. 2, 10.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
Fifth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. At
Chambers, In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ana
Kini of Waipake, Koolau, Kauai,
deceased. Order of notice of hearing peti-
tion for administration.

On reading and filing the petition of
J. J. Dunne of Honolulu, alleging that
Ana Kini of Waipake, Koolau, Kauai,
deceased, intestate at Waipake, Koolau, Ka-
uai, February, A. D. 1891, leaving prop-
erty in the Hawaiian Islands necessary
to be administered upon, and praying
that Letters of Administration be is-
sued to the petitioner, J. J. Dunne:

It is ordered that Friday, the 20th day
of March, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
be and hereby is appointed for hearing
said petition in the Court Room of this
Court at Lihue, at which time and place
all persons concerned may appear and
show cause, if any they have, why said
petition should not be granted, and that
notice of this order be published in the

The "Star" Ventilator.

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factories of all kinds, public build-
ings, residences, etc.

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Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily
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leading architects, engineers and
builders of first class buildings.
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